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IN THIS ISSUE

President's Message	1
Minutes of AHIL Midwinter Meeting	2
General Reference Books for Hospital and Institution Libraries	9
Welfare Institution Libraries in Sweden	18
Bibliotherapy Clearing House	19
National Library Week	19
Do Not Miss: Hospital and Institution Libraries in Print	20
News Notes and Announcements	22

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The beginning of a new year is an excellent time to take inventory in any field. In order to grow, we must examine our present activities and study the effects of our work. Minutes of meetings of this association have been included in this issue as well as in the Fall, 1960, issue. All members are urged to read these minutes carefully in order to keep abreast of all phases of the work of the division. Additional information regarding activities of some of the committees has been related through news notes and announcements. All members are invited and requested to review the names of AHIL committee chairmen and the members of the standing and special committees as listed in the December, 1960, issue of the ALA Bulletin. If you have suggestions, questions, or criticism, please tell the appropriate committee chairman or any of your officers.

This division has a responsibility to all of its members, and your officers recognize their obligations in presenting a program designed to broaden and enrich the scope of the entire membership. One needs only to review the membership today to gain an insight into the wide range of types of libraries represented and the varied and specialized interests of our members. The division is striving to represent all of you in your professional interests. If you have suggestions as to better means of accomplishing this, please tell us.

All organizations must have the active and interested cooperation of their members in order to continue to grow. Attendance at meetings, contributions to professional literature, serving as an active committee member, and the communication of one's suggestions, ideas, and criticisms, are essential. All of us, however, may not be able to accomplish all the goals we desire in our careers. Within the next few months, each member will have the privilege of voting for officers to represent us in the future. Voting is one portion of our division's business in which each of us may share equally without leaving the library or home. All that is required of us is the simple marking of the ballot and returning it in accordance with instructions. The 1959-1960 Annual Report of AHIL indicated that less than half of our members voted for officers in our division last year. If we expect to improve our record this year, it can be accomplished only by individuals - you and me.

The next issue of the AHIL Quarterly will include specific and complete information about the division's meetings to be held during the Annual Conference in Cleveland, July 9-15. We hope you are already making your plans to attend this conference.

Helen L. Price, President

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THE AHIL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS AT
THE EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL, CHICAGO

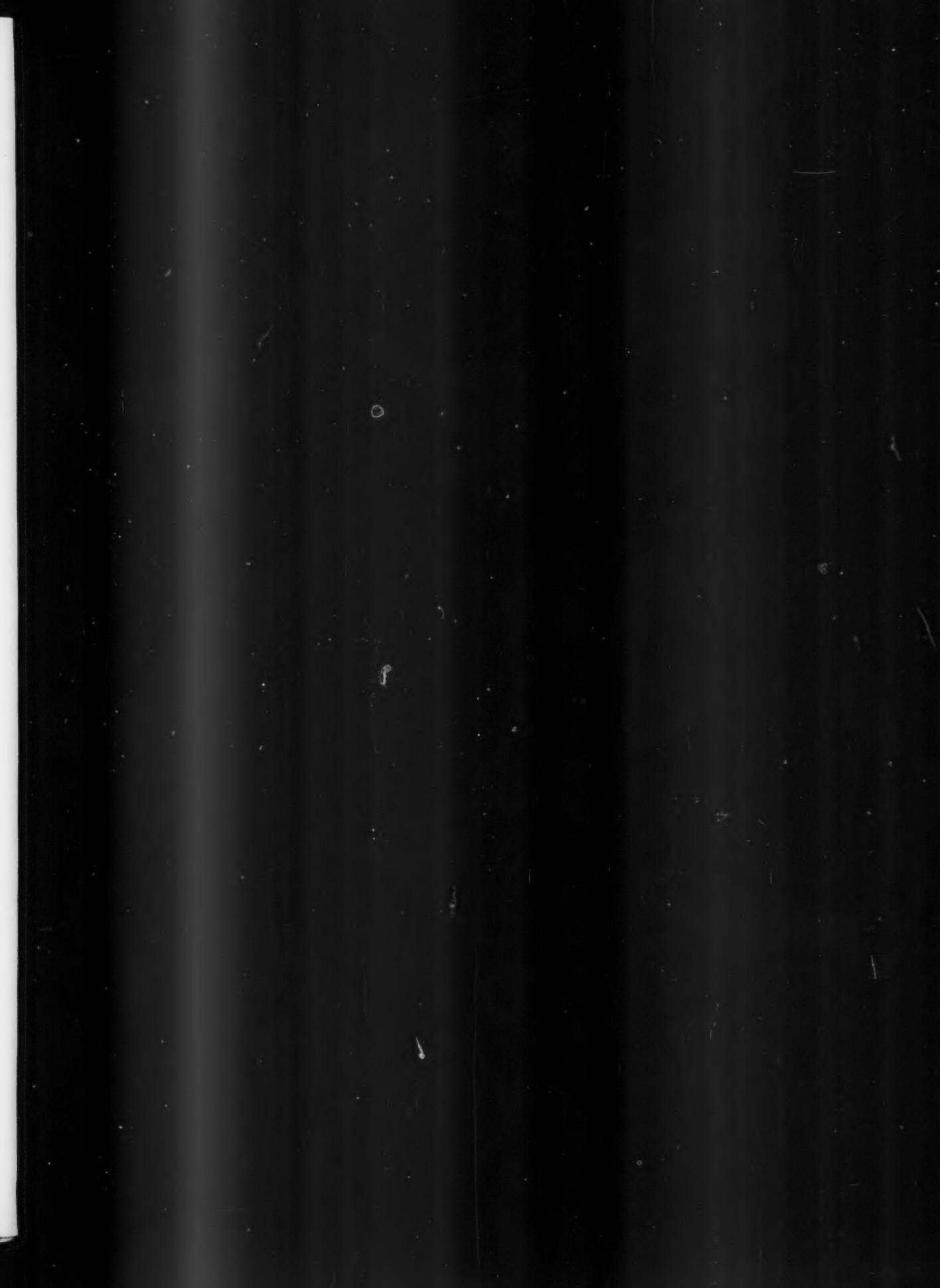
A Summary of the Minutes, February 2 and 3, 1961

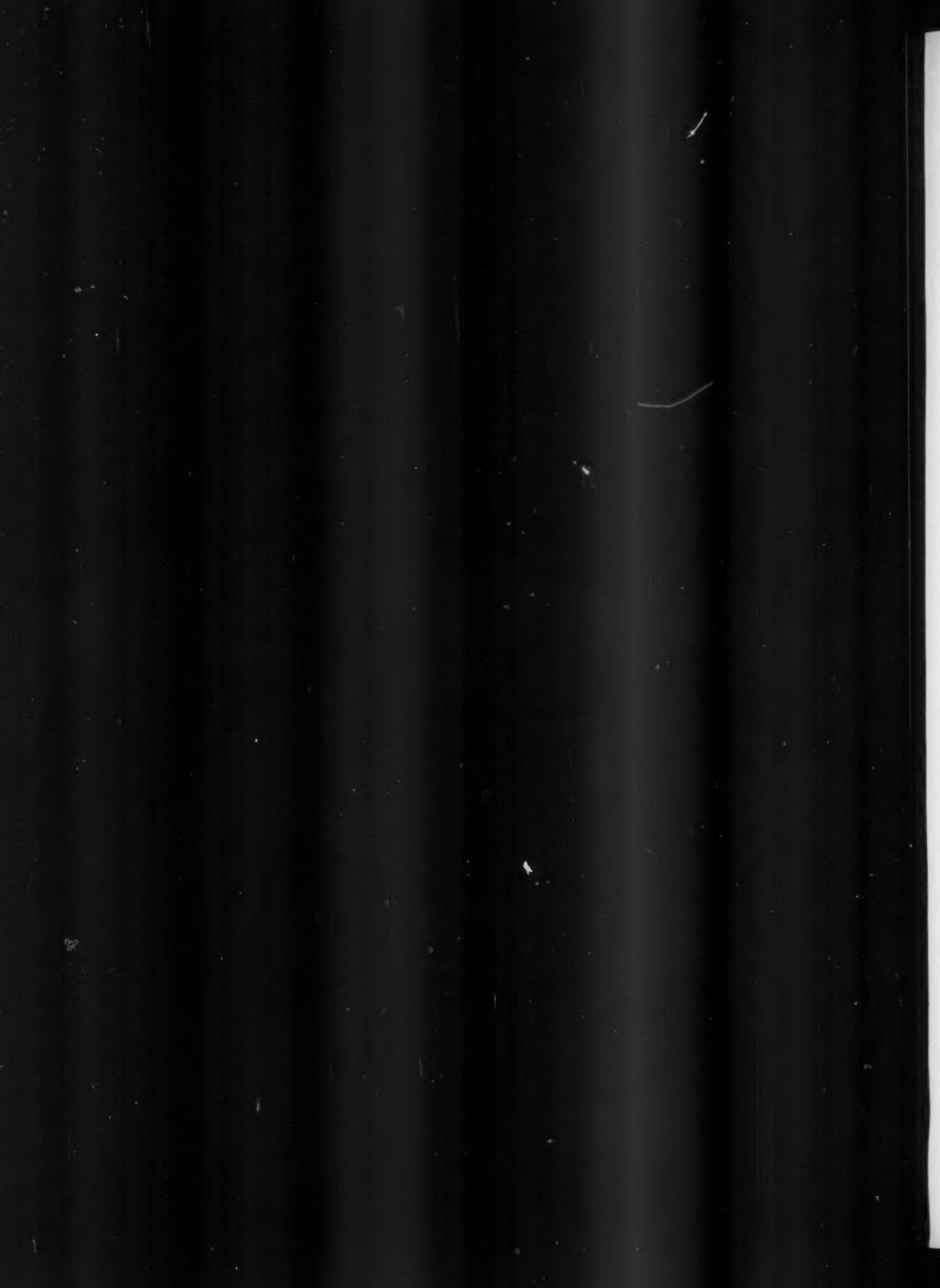
The Board of Directors of the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries met on Thursday morning, February 2 from 10 to 12, and on Friday morning, February 3, from 8:30 to 12. Present were Helen Price, President, who presided at both sessions; Genevieve Casey, Vice-President and President-Elect; Mrs. Marjorie Mullen, Secretary; Helen Yast, Past President and PEBCO Representative; Marion H. Vedder, ALA Councilor; Members-at-Large, Louise Grove and Nettie B. Taylor. Also present on Thursday were Ruth M. Tews, Chairman, Bibliotherapy Committee, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Baker, ALA Membership Committee; and on Friday, Clara E. Lucioli, Chairman, Cleveland Conference Program Committee; Bertha K. Wilson, Chairman, Archives Committee; and Jean Paige, Interassociation Representative. Eleanor Phinney, AHIL Executive Secretary, and her secretary, Evada McNary, were present at both meetings. The notes which follow are given in the order of the agenda setup for the directors meeting.

Approval of Montreal Conference Minutes. The minutes of the Board of Directors' meeting, June 19, 1960, were approved without change as they appeared in the AHIL Quarterly, Fall, 1960.

Old Business (incorporating committee reports)

Bibliotherapy Committee. Miss Tews reported on her committee's responses on the four projects suggested by the Board at Montreal; further





suggestions for implementing the gathering and dissemination of information on current practices in bibliotherapy were:

- (1) A questionnaire survey of Association members to clarify the exact nature and specific purposes of bibliotherapy.
- (2) The clearing house on current work and projects in bibliotherapy (scheduled for the AHIL Quarterly) might serve as a source for articles to be reprinted in booklet form. Miss Tews announced that William E. Ticknor had accepted responsibility for furthering work of the clearing house.
- (3) The possibility of reprinting the April, 1961, issue of the ALA Bulletin (with extraneous material deleted) as a booklet. Devoted to AHIL's special interests, the issue will include, among other articles, one on bibliotherapy, by Dr. Karl A. Menninger of The Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas. Dr. Menninger's article might also be reproduced as a single reprint.

It was the opinion of the Board that judgment be deferred on the advisability of continuing the Bibliotherapy Project until Mr. Clift has an opportunity to consider the memorandum to be prepared and submitted by Miss Phinney, following the Board's recommendations at Montreal.

Book Selection Policies. Miss Barbara Wight, chairman, sent a written report; she has excerpted relevant policies from the book selection policy statement of the Los Angeles County Public Library and has asked members of her committee to do the same for their libraries. Her suggestion that a questionnaire be sent to AHIL members regarding their policies was discussed. Miss Yast made the point that drawing up criteria for formal policies might prove more useful, since adopting "model" policies in toto might result in policies that were unsuited to the specific needs of that library. The question of intellectual freedom arose in regard to patients in a medical or psychiatric environment.

Reports on AHIL Participation in Type-of-Activity Divisions

Library Administration Division. Before the resignation of Mr. Baatz as chairman of the Buildings Committee for Hospital and Institution Libraries, he reported that 17 floor plans had been sent to the ALA Headquarters collection of architectural plans. Mrs. Juanita Z. Wiles has replaced Mr. Baatz as chairman.

Library Education Division. The January, 1961, issue of the LED Newsletter was called to the attention of the Board, and the report of projections for action of the Committee on Education for Hospital and Institutional Libraries was discussed. The suggestion was made that library schools be approached to see whether AHIL can supply materials (reprints, etc.) that would be helpful in developing a curriculum. It was also suggested that the addition of a committee member from an institution library might be valuable in representing such interests in future curriculum development.

Reference Services Division. Miss Price reported that the ALA Committee on Organization at its meeting in Montreal had refused the joint request of AHIL and RSD for re-assignment of the present RSD Subcommittee on Hospital and Institution Library Literature. However, she had been able to raise the matter again in response to a request from the Committee on Organization for a statement on AHIL's position on the assignment of responsibility for materials. Further discussion of this item is reported under Responsibility for Materials later in this summary.

Reports on AHIL Representation on ALA Committees

Membership Committee. Mrs. Baker reported a sizeable increase in ALA membership in 1960, and also an increase in the conference registration fee, beginning with the Cleveland Conference.* AHIL now has representation on membership committees in three states -- Illinois, Iowa, and Arkansas. Of the original 25,000 membership leaflets, only 7,500 remain in stock, and these need to be changed to show the change in AHIL's periodical. A motion was adopted to request the ALA Membership Committee to earmark funds for reprinting the leaflet in revised form.

Program Evaluation and Budget Committee. The memorandum prepared for PEBCO's use in its Midwinter evaluation and review of division programs was distributed to Board members; its format was explained by Miss Yast -- it was arranged by over-all program areas, showing how the various divisions participated in particular activities. Miss Price was requested to prepare a list of ongoing and needed programs for AHIL, to be sent to the Executive Director, Mr. Clift.

Representation of AHIL at Related Organization Meetings. Barbara Wight attended the American Occupational Therapy Association's annual meeting in Los Angeles in November; Clara Lucioli, the American Dietetic Association meeting in October; and Mary E. Grinnell, the American Nursing Home Association national convention, also in October.

Miss Vedder and Miss Phinney attended the 90th Annual Congress of Correction, the convention of the American Correctional Association in Denver, in late August, and manned the AHIL exhibit. The ACA adopted a resolution expressing the desirability of a continuing relationship between the Association and ALA, and outlining services to state institutions which should be considered by state library agencies.# The Board voted to instruct the executive secretary to express both its concern that the American Association of State Libraries give consideration to this resolution, and the interest of AHIL in the inclusion of services to hospitals and institutions in the forthcoming survey of state libraries.

* New registration fees: for ALA personal members \$7.50 (\$3 daily), for all others \$12.50 (\$5 daily).

The full text of this resolution will appear in the April issue of the ALA Bulletin.

The report of Helen Geer, ALA representative on the Inter-Agency Council for Library Tools for Nursing Education, was read, and Miss Geer's recommendation that ALA continue its participation in this Council was noted. The Board voted to continue AHIL's representation on the Council of National Organizations for Children and Youth, which carries on the interim work of the White House Conferences on Children and Youth.

Traveling Exhibit. Miss Price reported that Martha Stovall is serving as expeditor of the traveling exhibit. In addition to its use at the Congress of Corrections in September 1960, it has been sent to San Diego for use in February at a career day conference, on the request of a group of medical librarians, and will also be displayed at the public library for two weeks. It is also scheduled for inclusion with other professional exhibits at the biennial convention of the National League for Nursing in April. Uses of the exhibit, lending policies, and the question of whether the exhibit should be sent to meetings where it cannot be manned were discussed. Among others, the suggestion was made that it might be used for curriculum enrichment in library schools, especially in conjunction with "Winged Bequest."

Awards Committee. Miss Price, reporting for Bertha Noe, chairman, stated that AHIL will present its biennial award to an outstanding librarian in the field of hospital and institution libraries, at the Cleveland Conference. Names are under consideration but as yet no selection has been made. Miss Lucioli announced that the award will be made at the Awards dinner, on Wednesday, July 12, after which a nationally-known author will speak.

Archives Committee. Bertha K. Wilson, chairman, has materials in the archives collection that have accumulated over the past 10 or 15 years. Any material, especially photographs, available and appropriate for use in the AHIL scrapbook would be welcomed by the Committee but must be clearly identified to be of any value.

AHIL Quarterly. In the absence of Mrs. Flandorf, chairman, Miss Price gave the highlights of the Publication Advisory Committee report. Mrs. Flandorf would appreciate suggestions from the membership regarding special lists previously published in HIBG, which they might wish to see brought up to date, and also regarding subjects for special articles.

The Board expressed commendation for the first issue of the Quarterly, but felt that it should not attempt to evaluate the changes in the publication solely on the basis of one issue. Miss Casey suggested that action by the Board on the statement of scope and purpose submitted by the Publications Advisory Committee be deferred until the Cleveland Conference.

Committee on Organization. Nettie B. Taylor, chairman, reported on the committee's review of AHIL's goals and activities. The following recommendations of the committee were adopted: (1) that a special study committee be appointed to determine the type and scope of needed statistical information regarding hospital and institution libraries, to be made known to the Library Administration Division and other appropriate agencies; (2) that another special study committee be appointed to review

the present hospital library standards in the light of trends in libraries and in hospitals, and that the committee should recommend broad areas in which changes should be considered by all the agencies and organizations concerned; and (3) that high priority should be given to a study of the standards of institution library service published by the American Correctional Association, with a view toward accepting or modifying them and publishing them as a leaflet for distribution.

Hospital Library Manual. Miss Price reported that the statement of scope and the outline of the manual on library service to patients, originally undertaken by Perrie Jones, had been reviewed by a number of members of AHIL, and that their comments and suggestions, including suggestions for authors, had been reported to the ALA Editorial Committee. Although the division remains concerned that this much-needed manual will be successfully completed, responsibility for its publication is now in the hands of the Editorial Committee.

New Business

Responsibility for Materials. Miss Lucioli, a member of the ALA Committee on Organization, reported on the Committee's action on the assignment of the responsibility for materials. She pointed out that each division was to submit a statement of its views regarding the types of materials which it considers are its primary and peculiar responsibility, especially in the matter of compiling recommended lists. After discussion as to whether AHIL has ever made specific statements about its responsibility for materials, it was voted that the President appoint a committee to draft a preliminary statement for publication in the Spring AHIL Quarterly, and for discussion by both Board and membership at the Cleveland Conference.

ALA Code of Ethics for Librarians. The Code of Ethics tentatively accepted by the LAD Board of Directors at the Montreal Conference, June, 1960, was submitted to the AHIL Board of Directors who approved it as it stands in its present form.

Federal Legislative Needs. Miss Price reported that there are expectations of a new and comprehensive bill concerned with the provision of special education and rehabilitation services for "exceptional" children (including both the gifted and the handicapped) being introduced in the First Session of the 87th Congress.

ALA Audio-Visual Committee. Miss Price reported on the Audio-Visual Committee's request for information on current projects in this area or suggestions for projects the divisions might care to have ALA consider. A film on institutional library services was suggested as a possibility since none exists.

Suggested Sources for Illustrative Slides. Miss Price announced that she is personally accepting the responsibility of seeking out sources for the 35mm color slides needed for AHIL's publicity files. Any members knowing of available slides should contact her. Marion Vedder will undertake to have the project's need for slides publicized in correctional journals. The possibility of having slides made from "Winged

"Bequest" was suggested. A request for funds for an automatic viewer should be considered for 1962-63.

Items for 1961-62 Budget. First priority continues to be placed on the division's publication, the AHIL Quarterly, followed by funds for reprinting materials for distribution on request. It was suggested that the matter of an institutional survey be dropped until the committee to study needed statistics had made its report, and also in view of the possibility that the Library Services Branch may do some work in this area.

Special Issue of ALA Bulletin to be Devoted to Hospital and Institution Libraries. Miss Price reported that articles planned for this issue (April, 1961) deal with such subjects as rationale of library services in hospital and institution libraries, the rehabilitation specialist in the public library, bibliotherapy, services to the blind, and education for librarianship in the field.

Century 21 Exhibit. Irving Lieberman (University of Washington School of Librarianship) appeared before the Board to explain AHIL's area of interest in Century 21 - the international exposition to be held in Seattle April 21 through October 21, 1962. Regionalization of library services and the role of automation, especially in the retrieval of information, will be explored.

Cleveland Conference Plans

Clara Lucioli, chairman, outlined plans already formulated for AHIL and the Adult Services Division at Cleveland in July. Program and business meetings of AHIL will be held on Wednesday, July 12, and Friday, July 14. A very interesting tour has been arranged for Thursday afternoon, July 13. Cooley Farm, a correctional institution, and Highland View Hospital, where a sheltered workshop research project for chronically ill patients has been underway, will be visited. Friday morning's program includes a workshop on training programs for volunteers in hospital libraries, and the afternoon's a panel on book selection policies in various types of hospital and institution libraries.

Report of the Nominating Committee

Copies of the Committee report, submitted by Mildred T. Moody, chairman, were distributed by Miss Price to Board members, in the absence of Miss Moody. Acceptances have been received from the following:

Vice-President, President-Elect

Miss Mildred McWhorter, Chief Librarian, VA Hospital, Dublin, Ga.

Mrs. Rosamond B. Taylor, Chief Librarian, VA Hospital, Fresno, Calif.

Board-Member-at-Large

Mrs. Florence Grannis, Librarian, Iowa State Commission for the
Blind, Des Moines, Iowa

Miss Ingrid J. Pedersen, Head, Hospital Services, Extension Loans
Dept., Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Councilor

Miss Marion H. Vedder, Consultant, Library Extension Division,
State Library of New York, Albany

Miss Alma Lundeen, Consultant on Institution Libraries, State
Library of Illinois, Springfield

GENERAL REFERENCE BOOKS FOR HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

by

Alma Lundeen

Consultant on Institution Libraries
Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois

What is your first source of help when your patients or residents want answers to questions suggested by their reading, conversations, or news media? When some one wants to know who some one is, or what something is, can your library provide a quick and correct answer?

Every day there are questions in people's minds and the questions are as different as the persons who ask them. Librarians and teachers, who are confronted by many questions, are accustomed to suggesting a dictionary or encyclopedia as a starting point for any subject not represented in the card catalog. For obscure subjects, this method is a time-saver, to say the least, as these tools rarely fail to produce some help.

Any one preparing a theme on a concrete topic does well to lay its groundwork by reading what the encyclopedia has to say on the subject. A group of veterans who entered a writing contest reported that they had received much help from encyclopedias. Whether a mental hospital, a home for soldiers, children or aged, a correctional institution, or any other type of institution, a new set of encyclopedias brings happy comments on their usefulness.

At a state mental hospital, some of the patients were consulted concerning book needs. One patient suggested that dictionaries be purchased for all sections of the hospital so that they could be available at all times. This patient had felt the need of this handy reference tool. Certainly no institution can afford to do without good general reference books.

Institution libraries differ widely as to users. Even within a given institution there may be both young and old library patrons; in most of them there will be a wide range of reading ability as well as of intelligence. Factors such as poor eyesight may need to be considered. Unfortunately most institutions, of necessity, fall short of adequately meeting everyone's need. There are, at present, no Braille encyclopedias although the American Printing House for the Blind is converting the World Book to a Braille edition. Some institutions, because of the age and reading range, need several sets of encyclopedias whereas they have great difficulty in finding money for one set.

Generally speaking, good reference books are worth their cost. Prices vary according to such matters as coverage, wordage, illustration and bindings. Adult encyclopedias generally cost most; young people's are apt to be next in price; one-volume tools cost much less than sets. Dictionaries are unabridged or abridged. The unabridged cost most; the abridged, which vary from slightly-abridged and college types to elementary type are priced accordingly.

When considering the purchase of general reference books, institutions may have to consider such questions as these: Can our needs best be met by a comprehensive set of encyclopedias or a less inclusive set with shorter articles? Can we afford one encyclopedia now and another in a year or two? Since the reading range is great and we can buy only one set, shall we cater to the middle range instead of the upper or lower? If both children and adults are to be served, can one adult and one juvenile tool be purchased or must we compromise on a young people's encyclopedia which can be used by virtually everyone? Are most of our questions of the quick reference type that can be answered by a Who? What? When? type of reference book? These and other questions can be answered only in terms of the individual institution.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Almost everyone has some knowledge of encyclopedias from having used one or more of the following in school or public libraries: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Encyclopedia Americana, World Book Encyclopedia, or Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. These four tools--two for adults and two for younger people--have stood the test of time and are considered "standards" in the field.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, so-called because of its British origin, and the Encyclopedia Americana are the two largest adult encyclopedias and consequently the most expensive. The Britannica, the older of the two, and the most famous of general encyclopedias ranges from long scholarly articles to short entries of a few lines. Its illustrations are excellent and its index volume contains an atlas of excellent maps, which are also indexed. It is considered strong in civics, the arts, and literature, as well as the biological sciences.

The Encyclopedia Americana has an excellent format and is well illustrated. Although not so numerous as those of the Britannica, its maps are also excellent. The Americana is considered strong in science and technology, history, American biography, and literature. As with Britannica, important articles are written by specialists. There are numerous short articles on small subjects; pronunciation of difficult words is given. There is an index volume.

A third major reference work is Collier's Encyclopedia, a comparatively new but highly rated tool. It is slanted toward the layman rather than the scholar and has both long and short articles. It is considered strong in science and technology as well as in the classics. It has a bibliography section covering major subjects. Its maps and illustrations are excellent and it has an extensive index.

A fourth general reference tool, the American People's Encyclopedia, is also recent as well as popularly written. It, too, has good illustrations and an atlas. Its articles are generally short, but its coverage of topics is fine. It has no index except to the maps, but it has many cross references. This encyclopedia, as well as Collier's, has a list of contributors. Both are lower priced than Americana and Britannica. All of the four are kept up by yearbooks, and the sets are under continuous revision.

The best known young people's encyclopedias, World Book and Compton's, have already been mentioned as they are found in virtually every school and public library. Where library budgets are small, they sometimes double for adult

and young people's use. Each costs less than the adult encyclopedias which have been discussed.

The World Book Encyclopedia is an authoritative reference book in which the major articles are written and signed by specialists. Excellent illustrations and maps add to its value. While the articles are written for the grades in which the subject is normally studied, the presentation is such that adults readily use this encyclopedia. There is no index, but there are a study guide and thousands of cross references.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia is another "standard" set written in a somewhat different style, and usually considered to be geared to a little lower age than World Book. It, too, has excellent illustrations and maps, and the articles are written by experts. A unique feature is its Fact-Index which answers numerous questions of the quick reference type. Both encyclopedias have excellent ratings and the two are the leaders in their field. Compton's Encyclopedia, too, is enjoyable to adults. Both encyclopedias are under continuous revision, and each has a yearly supplement.

Children's homes, hospitals, and other institutions with children on the elementary reading level will have need of Britannica Junior, which is prepared under the supervision of the editors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The information is brief and simply presented; the print is large, and there are illustrations, portraits, maps, charts, and diagrams in great numbers. It will have greatest appeal to intermediate children and to slow or retarded children of higher chronological age.

The Book of Knowledge; the Children's Encyclopedia is a combination of reference material and informational reading in topical arrangement. It is for approximately the same reading level as Britannica Junior and could be very useful in homes and institutions where exploratory reading is encouraged. A great many children like to browse through volumes of encyclopedias. If they are free to do so, they gain a great deal in knowledge, and their interest is apt to carry over into school work.

QUICK REFERENCE TOOLS

Every library or reading section should have some "quick reference" tools. The Lincoln Library of Essential Information, available either in one volume or two volume editions, is topically arranged, first into 12 areas of knowledge and then subdivided into 200 chapters. It has 26,000 index references to facilitate finding needed information quickly. Its topical arrangement is designed to encourage and facilitate self-study. It is illustrated and has 16 pages of colored maps.

Columbia Encyclopedia is another compact book for quick reference with short articles on subjects and topics usually covered in multi-volume sets. It has always been considered very good on identification biography. It is edited at Columbia University as is the Columbia-Viking Desk Encyclopedia, a still briefer book at low cost. The latter claims up-to-date coverage of science, the arts, and world affairs, with special emphasis on the United States and the Americas. It has entries for both living and historical personages.

Information Please Almanac, until recently, edited by John Kieran, one of the stars on the former radio quiz program of the same name, is still another encyclopedic quick reference tool. Revised annually, it is up-to-date on sports and other current happenings besides giving a variety of other information.

Perhaps the best known and most frequently used American almanac is the World Almanac. It is particularly useful for statistical information on practically any subject for which statistics are important or interesting. Revised annually, it is reliable and up-to-date. It has an alphabetical index.

Another very useful and interesting little book is Kane's Famous First Facts, a record of first happenings in the United States.

DIC TIONARIES

Dictionaries must be considered as to scope, authority, format, word treatment, and special features. The unabridged kind is, of course, the most comprehensive. One fact, often overlooked, is the very large amount of quick-reference use one may obtain from an unabridged or college type of dictionary.

The best known unabridged dictionary is Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, published by the Merriam-Webster Company. Not only is it the oldest American dictionary, but it is also a standby in every library, office, or school where reliability is a factor. It not only gives the spelling and pronunciation of words but also their derivation. The definitions are given in historical sequence; the main words of the language are given on the upper part of the page, minor words, reformed spellings, etc., are given below the line. Pronunciation is indicated by the Webster phonetic alphabet.

Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language is a second unabridged dictionary found in many libraries. Its emphasis is on present day pronunciation, spelling, and meaning. Both Webster's New International and Funk & Wagnalls New Standard dictionaries contain much encyclopedic information. Other unabridged dictionaries may be located in the reference sources given at the end of this article.

While every library needs an unabridged dictionary, there should be abridged dictionaries on desks and on every floor in an institution. Their cost is relatively small and they solve a large proportion of the spelling and pronunciation problems of the average person. Abridged dictionaries may vary greatly as to coverage depending upon the compiler and upon the amount of abridgment. The most popular ones appear to be the College editions. Webster's New Collegiate is an old standby; Funk and Wagnalls New College Standard Dictionary, which ranks high in the number of its entries, is also one of the well-known abridged dictionaries. A comparative newcomer, but quite popular college edition dictionary, is Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. The American College Dictionary also is rated high by several authorities. A sort of relative, the Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary is an excellent buy for the money.

Next in line of abridgment are the so-called high school type and below them are the intermediate and finally the primary dictionaries. The Thorndike-Century Senior Dictionary, Funk and Wagnalls Standard High School Dictionary are samples of the high school type, Winston and Thorndike-Century are samples of the intermediate type. Primary dictionaries are a comparatively new venture and some authorities are unwilling to endorse the attempts that have been made thus far in this field. The Courtis-Watters Illustrated Golden Dictionary for Young Readers, rev. ed., may be found in the 1957 supplement of the Children's Catalog.

Institutions that have groups or individuals interested in writing will likely want to add a Roget's Thesaurus or a similar aid for writers, and perhaps another book of synonyms and antonyms.

SELECTION

Before purchase is made, materials should be carefully studied as to type, quality, and cost. The Library Committee, if there is one, should aid the librarian in this phase of the work. While a number of reference tools are briefly described in this article, the responsibility of choosing the right dictionary or encyclopedia for a particular institution must rest with those who are entrusted with this task.

If the library subscribes to The Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin, the selection committee will probably have read reviews of various encyclopedias and/or dictionaries. If the above tool is unavailable at the institution library, it may be consulted at a public library. The reviews found therein are the combined opinions of a group of librarians and specialists known as the Subscription Books Committee. The various members of the Committee carefully analyze the material under question. They check accuracy, coverage, style, format, special features, and anything else that might affect usefulness. Both strong and weak points are noted. Finally the Committee sums up its findings and thereupon recommends or does not recommend. A recommendation states for what group or groups the material is best suited.

If a Subscription Books Committee review of the material under question is not available, such authoritative books as Basic Reference Sources, by Louis Shores, and Guide to Reference Books, by Constance Winchell, the Standard Catalog for Public Libraries, the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, the Children's Catalog, A Basic Book Collection for Elementary Grades, A Basic Book Collection for Junior High Schools, A Basic Book Collection for High Schools should be consulted. They may be found in public or school libraries. The Shores and Winchell books give evaluative descriptions of the reference tools which are included. The standard catalogs, the Children's Catalog and the basic book collection titles are all lists of recommended books. Inclusion of an encyclopedia or dictionary indicates that it has some value for certain groups or individuals; a star accompanying a title in the Children's Catalog or Standard Catalog indicates that the book is considered very good; a double star indicates excellence.

All the above evaluations and recommendations are very valuable but they should not be accepted as final. The prospective purchasers should also examine the materials under consideration and make analyses of their own. All of this material can be found in good public libraries and most of it in

school libraries. If a state library or other large library is near, it may be examined there. If possible, the prospective users should help on the checking, at least to the extent of suggesting points to check. If an encyclopedia is up-to-date, it may be expected to have good articles on our forty-ninth and fiftieth states, on newly formed governments in Africa or elsewhere, on new missiles, etc.

If a dictionary is being checked, new scientific words or other newly coined words can be used as tests. Since a reference book's worth depends upon how well it can answer the questions of the library's clientele, it is well to know in advance of purchase whether or not it can pass the test.

If, before the salesman calls, the librarian and the book selection committee have taken time to find out what reference books are on the market; how they are rated by authorities in the field; and if those that seem best suited to the institution have been checked and analyzed against institutional needs, they'll probably "make a good buy" instead of "being sold." The smaller reference tools may be purchased through a dealer, but sets of encyclopedias and unabridged dictionaries are normally purchased from a representative of the publishing company. If the salesman for the community is not known, a postal card directed to the company will bring results.

But the librarian's task does not end with the acquisition of a new reference tool. He has the responsibility of encouraging its use. Every day will provide numerous opportunities to say, "Perhaps our new encyclopedia can give us some more information on that," "Have you checked the World Almanac on that," or "Let's see how our new dictionary spells the word." It is assumed that the advent of a new dictionary or encyclopédia is always well publicized by whatever means are available. If the librarian goes one step further and reports to the supervisor or administrator on the usefulness of the new tool, it may be easier to acquire the next piece of reference material.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND ALMANACS

Adult Encyclopedias

Encyclopedia Americana, c1916-1960.

30 v. (approx. 26,000 pp.) illus., maps. Index. Published by Americana Corp., 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N.Y. List Price, \$319.50-\$600.00; discount to schools and libraries. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 55:517-8, 521-2, 524-6, June 1, 1959.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, c1929-1960.

24 v. (approx. 27,000 pp.) illus., maps. Index. Published by Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. List price, \$398.00 and up; \$204.00 to schools and libraries meeting institutional qualifications. Also multiple discount when two or more sets are purchased at the same time. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 53:260, 262-4, 266, Feb. 1, 1957.

Collier's Encyclopedia, c1949-1960.

20 v. (approx. 17,000 pp.) illus., maps. Bibliography; index. Published by P. F. Collier & Sons, Corp., 640 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. List price, \$249.00; special discount to schools and libraries. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 56:229-32, Dec. 15, 1959.

American People's Encyclopedia. c1948-1960.

20 v. (approx. 20,000 pp.) illus. Atlas of maps, indexed. No index to text, but cross references are numerous. Published by Spencer Press, Inc., 179 E. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill. Institutional sale price, \$169.00 less 20% (\$135.60 postpaid) if ordered from School and Library Division. Reviewed in Subscription Books Bulletin 24:57-61, Oct. 1953.

Young Peoples' Encyclopedias

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia. c1922-1960.

15 v. (approx. 9100 pp.) illus. maps. Fact-Index. Published by F. E. Compton Co., 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill. List price \$104.50 to \$179.50; discount to schools and libraries. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 55:440-4, Apr. 15, 1959.

World Book Encyclopedia. c1945-1960.

20 v. (approx. 12,000 pp.) illus. maps. No index, but cross-indexed. Reading and Study Guide. Published by Field Enterprises Educational Corp., Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill. School and library discount price: President Red Binding \$115.00 plus \$2.99 Shipping charge (total \$117.99); Blue Cloth Binding \$104.00 plus \$2.99 Shipping charge (total \$106.99). Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 55:554-8, June 15, 1959.

Juvenile Encyclopedias

Britannica Junior. c1934-1960.

15 v. (approx. 7400 pp.) illus. maps. Published by Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. List price, \$149.90; \$93.90 to schools and libraries that meet qualifications for institutional discount. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 55:269-76, Feb. 1, 1959.

Book of Knowledge. c1911-1960.

20 v. (approx. 7900 pp.) illus. maps. Topical arrangement. Published by Grolier Society, Inc., 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N.Y. List price, \$139.50; discount to schools and libraries. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 56:305-6, 309-10, 312, Feb. 1, 1960.

Quick Reference Tools

Columbia Encyclopedia. 2d ed. c1950. Supplement c1956.

1 v. (2203, 32 pp.) illus. maps. Published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y. List price, \$35.00. Also obtainable in 5 v. ed. List price, \$57.50. School and library discount. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 56:61-2, 64, 66, October 1, 1959.

Columbia-Viking Desk Encyclopedia. c1953.

1 v. (1092 pp.) illus. maps. Viking Press, Inc., 625 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Concise encyclopedia derived from Columbia Encyclopedia) List price, \$7.95; thumb-indexed, \$8.95. School and library discount. Reviewed in Subscription Books Bulletin 25:20-3, April, 1954.

Famous First Facts: a record of first happenings, discoveries and inventions in the United States, Rev. ed. H.W. Wilson Co., 1950. 888 pp. \$7.00.

Information Please Almanac, 1960.

Edited by Dan Golenpaul. 911 pp. maps. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N.Y. \$1.25 paper; \$2.50 hard cover.

Lincoln Library of Essential Information. c1924-1959.

1 v. or 2 v. (2280 pp.) illus. maps. Published by Frontier Press Co., Lafayette Building, Buffalo 3, N.Y. Special school and library price, \$27.00-\$33.00 for 1v. ed; \$31.00-\$38.00 for 2 v. ed.; 5% discount on 2 to 5 copies; 10% on more provided shipment is paid for on date specified.

Transportation and handling charges, 40¢ per copy or set.

World Almanac and Book of Facts. c1960. Published by the World-Telegram Corp., 125 Barclay St., New York 15, N.Y. \$1.25, paper; \$2.50, hard cover.

D I C T I O N A R I E S

Unabridged Editions

Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language ... c1913-1952. lxx, 2895 pp. illus. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 153 East 24th St., New York 10, N.Y. List price, \$40.00. Obtainable both in "regular" and "subscription" editions. School and library discounts. Reviewed in Subscription Books Bulletin 19:46-48, July 1948.

Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language ... 2d ed., unabridged. c1934-1957. cxxxii, 3194 pp. illus. Published by G. & C. Merriam Co., 47 Federal Street, Springfield 2, Mass. List price, \$39.50-\$55.00 according to binding; school and library discounts. Reviewed in Subscription Books Bulletin 9:51-54, July 1948.

Webster, New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language, unabridged. 2d ed. c1957. xiv, 2129, 160 pp. illus. maps. Published by World Publishing Co., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. List price, \$39.20 for 1 v. ed. \$42.50 for 2 v. ed. School and library discounts. Reviewed in Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin 54:181-2, 184-7, Dec. 1, 1957.

College Editions

American College Dictionary. Clarence L. Barnhart, editor-in-chief. c1957. 1432 pp. illus. maps. Published by Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y. \$5.00; thumb-indexed, \$6.00.

Funk & Wagnalls New College Standard Dictionary. Based on Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language. c1956. 1406 pp. illus. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 153 East 24th St., New York 10, N.Y. \$5.50; thumb-indexed, \$6.00.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary. Based on Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d ed. c1949-1956. 1174 pp. illus. G. & C. Merriam. Thin paper ed. \$5.00; thumb-indexed, \$6.00.

Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. College ed. 1958. xxxvi, 1724 pp. illus. maps. World Publishing Co., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. \$5.75; thumb-indexed, \$6.75.

Desk and High School Editions

Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary; ed. by Clarence L. Barnhart. 1958. 896 pp. illus. maps. Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y. \$2.95; thumb-indexed, \$3.50.

Thorndike-Barnhart High School Dictionary. c1941-1952. xxiv, 1096 pp. Distributed by Scott, Foresman & Co., 433 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill. \$6.00; thumb-indexed, \$6.50.

Junior High and Elementary Editions

- Courtis, S. A. Courtis-Watters Illustrated Golden Dictionary for Young Readers. Rev. ed. 1956. 544 pp. Simon & Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N.Y. \$4.95. This large type dictionary with colored illustrations is for the youngest group.
- Funk & Wagnalls Standard Junior Dictionary of the English Language. By the Editorial Staff of Funk & Wagnalls. 1950. 752 p. illus. \$3.50.
- Thorndike-Barnhart Advanced Junior Dictionary. 1959. xxvi, 946 pp. illus. Distributed by Scott, Foresman & Co. \$4.50; text ed., \$3.92.
- Webster's Students Dictionary; a Merriam-Webster. 1956. liv, 1001 pp. Distributed by American Book Co., 55 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y. \$4.36; thumb-indexed, \$4.96.

Thesaurus

- Roget's International Thesaurus. New ed. rev. & reset. c1946. xxx, 1194 pp. Crowell. \$5.00; thumb-indexed, \$5.95.

AIDS FOR SELECTION OF REFERENCE BOOKS

1. A Basic Book Collection for Elementary Grades. 7th ed. Compiled by Miriam Snow Mathes. American Library Assn., c1960.
2. A Basic Book Collection for Junior High Schools. 3d ed. Edited by Margaret V. Spengler. American Library Assn., c1960.
3. A Basic Book Collection for High Schools. 6th ed. Compiled by a Subcommittee of the American Library Association Editorial Committee ... American Library Assn., c1957.
4. Basic Reference Sources: An introduction to materials and methods, by Louis Shores. American Library Assn., c1954.
5. Children's Catalog. 9th ed. H. W. Wilson Co., c1956.

Supplement 1957-9.
6. Guide to Reference Books. 7th ed. By Constance M. Winchell. American Library Assn., c1951.

1st Supplement 1950-1952

2nd Supplement 1953-1955

3rd Supplement 1956-1958
7. "Recommended Reference Sets for Home Use." Junior Libraries 4:9-12, April 15, 1958. Also in Library Journal 83:1249-52, April 1958.
8. Standard Catalog for High Schools. 7th ed. H. W. Wilson, c1957.

Supplement 1958-59
9. Standard Catalog for Public Libraries. 4th ed. c1958.

Supplement 1959

10. Subscription Books Bulletin, A. L. A.

(Since 1957 combined with Booklist under the title, Booklist and Subscription Books Bulletin. Please note that evaluations from this periodical are cited immediately following the bibliographic information of the titles reviewed.)

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WELFARE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN SWEDEN

Hospital libraries have been established in 189 nongovernment hospitals of different kinds, which means that about two thirds of all patients have access to hospital library service. In the larger institutions, located in cities, hospital libraries are usually organized as branches of the local city library with one or several trained librarians responsible for the service. In sanatoria and other establishments located outside the cities one of the nurses or some other person on the hospital staff takes care of the library. A central library for tuberculosis hospitals was founded in 1948. The librarian in charge inspected all sanatorium libraries in Sweden and organized travelling collections to reinforce the small local sanatorium libraries. A collection of study literature (text books and so forth) for patients who want to carry on serious studies was also formed. Since 1956 the work has been done on a reduced scale.

Prison libraries are maintained partly with permanent collections and partly with supplementary books lent from the nearest city or county library. Professional staff from these latter libraries are taking over the responsibility for bringing the prison collections up to date from the technical point of view and selecting new books, while in most cases the lending is organized by the prison staff.

A library owned by the Swedish Foundation for the Blind was established in 1892 to serve as a centre for the blind living in Sweden (now about 8,000 in number). In addition to the central library in Stockholm there are small depots in some large cities. Braille books are sent out all over the country by mail or rail and the library is responsible for all transport costs. Talking books are being used more and more. A charity campaign in 1957-58 raised about two million Sw. cr. to be used for tape recording books. The purchase of recorders for the individual blind is subsidized in various ways. Talking books are also circulated by a number of public libraries. (Quoted from: Swedish Libraries: A Short Survey, IFLA Council, XXVIth Session, 1960. Pages 20-21; a pamphlet given to all U.S. Librarians who took the Swedish tour last summer.)

BIBLIOTHERAPY CLEARING HOUSE

by

William E. Ticknor

Librarian, Baltimore City Hospitals
4940 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

The bibliotherapy clearing house is open. Your housekeeper extends a cordial welcome to all suggestions, opinions, ideas, and information which anyone may wish to contribute. Please keep a sharp lookout for articles in non-library publications and send in the references with your comments. I shall do my best to keep abreast of the literature through Pratt Library's indexes. Dr. Robert White, the psychologist with whom I work, is watching his own professional journals for relevant material. Still, some things are bound to escape our vigilance.

I do not think that this page should be devoted exclusively to the listing of published material. Facts and ideas hot off the anvil must have a place here. Please send information about your own experiences. Give the rest of us your thoughts on what bibliotherapy is, how it should be practiced, and what it should accomplish.

Here are some questions which we might discuss with profit: Should certain patients be shielded from books which might be disturbing to them personally? Outside of broad controversial areas, such as problems of race, who is to say what may or may not be disturbing to an individual? In group therapy should the bibliotherapist be a neutral catalyst in the group process, or should he influence his patients to some extent? By whom, and on what principles, should books be selected for the discussion groups?

These and many other questions pop up again and again in discussions of bibliotherapy. Let's air them thoroughly on this page. Please mail your contributions to me at the above address.

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NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK April 16-22, 1961

Here are some reports of displays and other promotion of National Library Week in hospital libraries last year. There may be some helpful suggestions which you can use in your library this time.

Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
School of Nursing Library

Helen S. Johnson, Librarian

Material from A. L. A. was displayed on the library bulletin board, and two library posters were posed elsewhere in the nurses' residence. On a long table against a wall was a poster: "Books Our Grandparents Read" and below it a miscellaneous display of books in old bindings and quotations about books and reading.

Elsewhere in the library were displays of book jackets of recent books, and "Recent Book of the Month Selections on Medical Subjects." There was also an essay contest to promote greater use of nonprofessional books, on "My Most Unforgettable Character in Books."

* * *

Veterans Administration Hospital Library
Tuskegee, Alabama

Beulah E. Cooper, Chief Librarian

Posters of National Library Week were placed on every ward in the hospital several weeks prior to the week itself; memoranda were issued to all the employees inviting them to participate in all programs which they were able to, and several of the issues of VEETEEGEE, news by and for the patients, contained articles about the purposes of National Library Week, the writing contests, and the programs which were to be held.

The programs were held at different hours every day, and consisted of book reviews at coffee hour, movies, travelogues, tours, and exhibits, and a special program at which the awards were presented to winners in writing and creative art contests.

The book trucks going to the wards had special displays, NLW bookmarks were used, and little cutouts were pinned on patients and personnel. The ward patients were also given special National Library Week lists of books to choose from, very attractively printed by patients.

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Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project, Inc.
Empire State Bldg.
New York 1, New York

A section describing library interest and promotion as it may be used in the 15th Annual National Writing Contest, February 15 - April 15, 1961 appeared in Contest News which gives the full details of the contest. The suggestions include book reviews or "Read This Book," which is to tell why the writer found a book read for the first time this year so interesting, enjoyable, or helpful that he wants to recommend it to others and a personal essay on "I like my library because," telling an actual experience in using the library. Contest News is printed and distributed by VA to all of its hospitals for rehabilitation and recreation use. HVWP is a completely volunteer national service.

DO NOT MISS:

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN PRINT

Baatz, Wilmer H.: "Patients' Library Services and Bibliotherapy;" Wilson Library Bulletin 35: 378-379, January, 1961.

The author discusses briefly the value of a professional library service for hospital patients and how bibliotherapy can and is being used to help psychiatric patients.

*Beatty, William K.: "The Medical Center Library;" Special Libraries 51:439, November, 1960.
Presents advantages and disadvantages of a "combined library."

"Bookmobile Service Relieves Boredom;" Medical Tribune 1:16, November 21, 1960.

A picture shows Mrs. Arthur McArthur of the Daniel Boone Regional Library, Columbia, Missouri, visiting a patient with the book truck at the University of Missouri Hospital - a new service.

"Books for the Blind; What's Available, How to Help;" Changing Times, The Kiplinger Magazine, February 1961, p. 37.

Chenault, Price: "Our libraries - the next 10 years;" Journal of Correctional Education 12:5-8, October, 1960.

A review of some of the problems connected with correctional institution libraries and suggested goals for the next decade. This was presented at the Denver, Colorado, Congress of Correction, late August 1960, by the Director of Education, New York State Dept. of Correction.

*Gartland, Henry J.: "A Further Interim Report of the LED Education for Hospital and Institutional Libraries Committee;" ALA Library Education Division News Letter No. 36:6-8, January, 1961.

The committee now proposes to correspond with library schools which do offer special courses for the education of librarians who will work in hospitals and institutions. On the basis of this exchange of ideas a curriculum guide will be worked out. However, most of the library schools do not seem to see any need for such special instruction.

Johnson, Mrs. Barbara Coe: "The Integrated Hospital Library;" Special Libraries, 51: 440-443, November, 1960.

The integrated library as the solution to high operating costs, shortage of librarians, and the increased technical complexity in hospitals themselves.

"Lee County Library Offers Special Help;" Mississippi Library News, 24: 159, December, 1960.

Lee County Library goes the second mile in providing services for ALL patrons, including the blind, the ill, the exceptional, the handicapped, the crippled, and persons reaching the "Golden Years."

"Public Relations - Whose Job," an attractive red, gray, and black leaflet prepared by the Public Relations Section, is now available from the Library Administration Division of A. L. A. Informally written, this four page brochure emphasizes the point that public relations is the job of each library staff member. It can serve as a reminder to all staff members and would be especially useful as a part of the orientation of new staff members.

Single copies are free on request. Write for prices for quantity orders to Mr. Alphonse Trezza, Executive Secretary, Library Administration Division, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

* AHIL member

Ruggerello, Thomas J.: "Feel of a Book;" Wilson Library Bulletin 35: 380, January, 1961.

A patient's appreciation of the hospital library during his long stay in the hospital recovering from a disabling accident.

Seifert, Vernon D.: "A Case for a 'Professional' Hospital Library;" Hospitals 35: 44-46, 118, January 16, 1961.

A hospital administrator discusses the basic function, objectives and effectiveness of the hospital library and describes the library service of the Fairview Park Hospital, Cleveland.

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NEWS NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

INSTITUTE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIANSHIP

On April 19-21, 1961 the American Hospital Association will conduct an institute on hospital librarianship in its headquarters building in Chicago. Hospital librarianship is to be interpreted to mean service in medical, nursing school, or patients' libraries in hospitals.

This institute offers the student instruction in such basic elements of library science as administration, selection and acquisition, cataloging and classification, and reference. The subjects of public relations, vertical files, and professional resources are also on the program. Two work sessions by type of library service (medical, nursing, patients') are being scheduled during the three days. Registrants will also have the opportunity to tour the headquarters building of the American Hospital Association and its library.

All registrants will receive a kit of more than a dozen bibliographies, publications on hospital libraries, and lists of suggested sources of information. Those individuals who are eager to learn library practices and procedures which will enable them to perform more effectively in their roles as hospital librarians will find the content of this institute offers practical help in solving their problems.

Enrollment is limited to personal members of the American Hospital Association and employees of hospitals which are institutional members. The registration fee is \$45 and early registration is recommended. Applications should be mailed to the American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois.

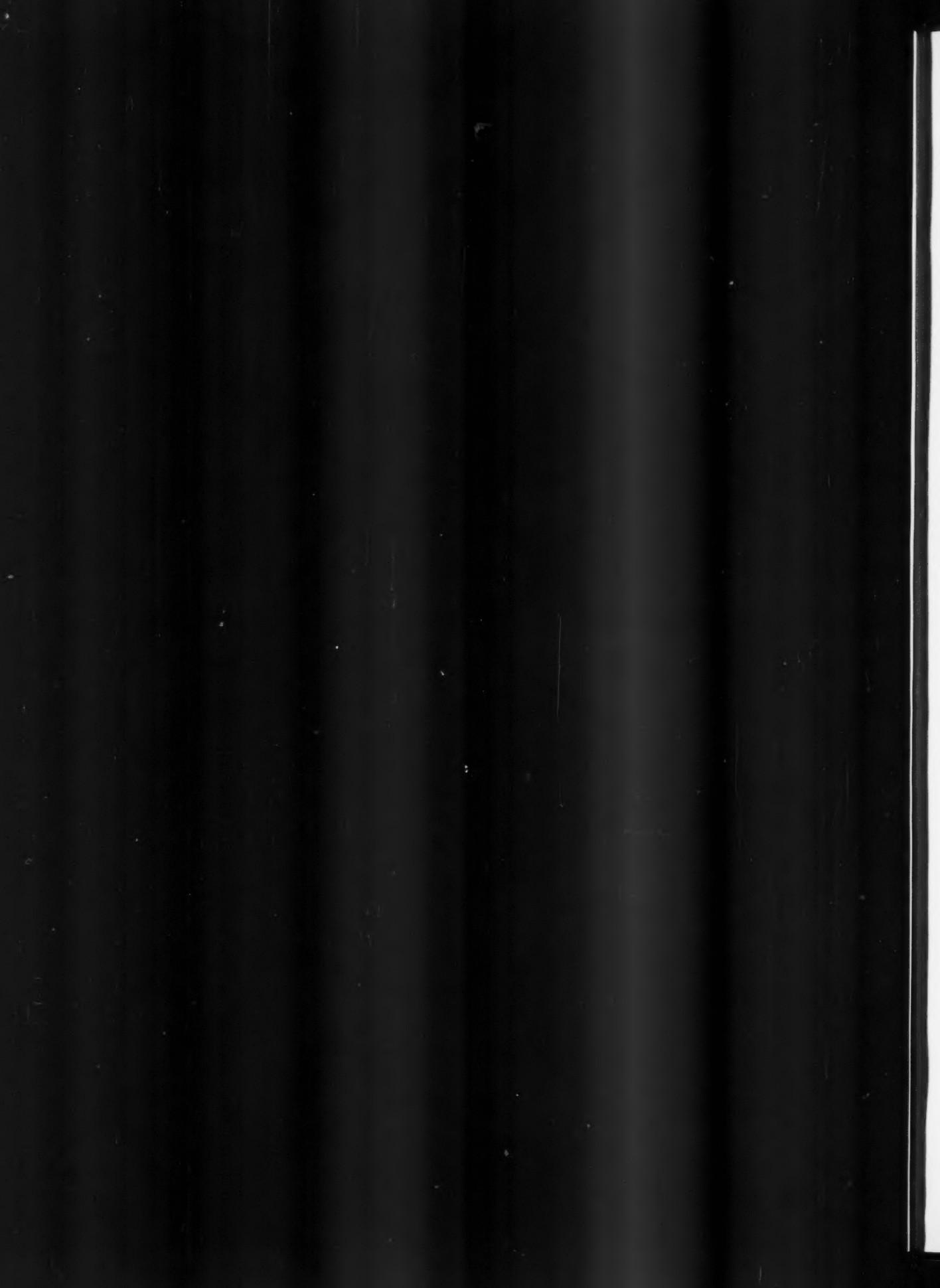
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MENTAL HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Available from the National Association for Mental Health, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y. is a magazine kit of materials to help publicize the 1961 Mental Health Campaign.

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SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP

The Second International Congress on Medical Librarianship will be held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., June 16-22, 1963, under the auspices of the Medical Library Association and in conjunction with its Sixty-Second Convention.

Dr. Frank B. Rogers, Director of the National Library of Medicine, is General Chairman of the Congress and Miss M. Ruth MacDonald will serve as its Executive Secretary. The Congress' Secretariat will be in the National Library of Medicine.

An Organizing Committee has been established to help in an overall capacity, with special responsibilities for program development. Its members are present and past presidents of MLA: Miss Wilma Troxel; Mr. Wesley Draper; Miss Bertha B. Hallam; Miss Isabelle T. Anderson; Mr. Thomas E. Keys; Miss Mildred Jordan; Mr. Robert T. Lentz; and Miss Gertrude L. Annan.

The topics to be presented and discussed at the Congress will be announced in the summer or early fall (1961).

Medical librarians (outside the United States and Canada) who plan to attend the 1963 Congress are invited to send their names, position titles, and library addresses to the Executive Secretary, National Library of Medicine, Washington 25, D.C., for the Congress mailing list.

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